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# PARIS

Herald Special Report of the Armistice Negotiations.

Interviews Between M. Thiers and Bismarck.

General Burnside's Mission to Paris.

The Question of Alsaco and Lorraine.

Revictualling of Paris Denied by the Prussians.

EXCOUS OF AMERICANS FROM PARIS.

Scenes and Incidents on the Journey to Versailles.

Spirit of the French People Still Defiant.

BAZAINE'S DEFENCE OF HIMSELF

Except Arago, of Paris, Resigns Bis Position.

THE SITUATION IN TOURS.

#### ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALB.

and Bismurck in Conference-Thiere Commission-The Statesmen in Private Con--The Prassian Position-German Action in the Field.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1870. Special Herald telegrams, dated at Versailles on the 3d and 4th inst, respectively, reached this city in series to-day. I proceed to telegraph the advices by cable to New York thus: -

The HERALD special correspondent, dating at Verilles on the 3d inst., says:-M. Thiers had a proted interview with Count Bismarck yesterday. The French statemen is satisfied with the recep-tion which he enjoyed at the hands of the Prussian

M. Thiers had previously received from the gevbrument in Paris full powers to treat for and negotate an armistice with the Prussians on the basis proposed by England.

Count Bismarck will agree to open formal negotiations looking to a peace with M. Thiers as soon as the French government at Tours doly commission Thiers to negotiate further than for an armistice.

Count Bismarck paid a brief visit to M. Thiers last night and there will be a renewal of their personal

tipe voor conference to day.

The Herald correspondent at Versalies telegraphs specially in continuation of the negotiations narrative, on the 4th Instant, titule M. Thiers, after his interview with the Prus Chancellor (Bismarck), expressed his hope of the nitimate success of the negotiations for an armis

tice and peace.

He will meet Bismarck again to-day.

A telegram from Berlin addressed specially to the HERALD, under date of the 4th inst., states that it is expected Thiers will make concessions on the part of France with the view of securing peace.

MELANCHOLY REASONS FOR PEACE. The Berlin advices report also that during the past fortaight six French villages, the inhabitants of which had made common cause with the Francs tireurs against the Prussian army, had been burned by the German soldiery.

> Thiers Petails His Mission. Tours, Nov. 5, 1870.

Paris advices to the Sist uit. have been received here to-day. M. Thiers, on returning to Paris on the noth, instantiv gave the government the details of his mission. Owing to the courageous resistance of Paris four of the great Powers, England, Russia, Austria and Italy, have come to the support of the Paris and the opportunity to hold the elections for the Constituent Assembly throughout France.

Sustaining the Government-Thiers' Inter views with Bismarck-What was Talked About-An Arrangement Believed to Have LONDON, NOV. 5 1870.

A telegram dated at Versailles on the 4th inst. and received this morning confirms last night's despatch as to the result of the election at Paris on the ques tion of the confidence in the previsional govern-

The returns for the whole city are as follows: Yeas, 471,000, and nays, 56,000. No disturhad occurred. The result is conto make the armistice certain. Thier had long conversations with Count marck on the 3d and 4th inst. The following is the result of the interviews:-Thiers, at the first in terview, showed Bismarck his authorization from the Paris government, and arranged an armistice on the basis proposed by Lord Granville. Bismaick replied it was all very well as far as it went; but an thorization from the Tours government was also

Thiers said Gambetta and his colleagues would not disavow an agreement made by the Paris gov-ernment and supported by Trochu and the army of Paris. He undertook at once to communicate with Tours and obtain a formal authorization in addition

an assembly to speak with authority in the name of the country. He said he was willing to suspend active hostilities for this purpose, but until all had been arranged the siege operations would have full

At the second interview Bismarck waived the point of the Tours government's authorization and disons of the armistice. He proposed that Paris should receive daily one day's food on the scale of present rations, and both belligerents proto continue to occupy the whole territory now held them; to cease to make forced requisitions, and to be allowed to bring forward all their stores and war material without interruption.

isace and Lorraine be permitted to send deputies

Bismarck replied in the negative, but at length atimated he might consent.

What happened at the final interview is not

known. It is reported that Thiers and Bismarck have signed an agreement, which was sent to Paris to receive the ratification of the government.

Fears of a Rising in the French Capital-Bigmarck and Thiers in Council. LONDON, Nov. 5, 1870.

The news of the armistice is outhusiastically re-

A special despatch from Versailles, dated 10 P. M., November 4, says, the Frovisional Government seem to be playing a double game. They officially assured the citizens that the Government would consent to no peace involving a cession of territory; but M. Thiers assured Count von Bismarck that every member of the Government was convinced that the Constituent Assembly would make peace on the basis of a surrender of the Rhine Provinces and the payment of an indemnity, and that they would not ment of an indomnity, and that they would not

The Lendon Times this morning has a special tele-gram from Versailles announcing that the conference between M. Thiers and Count von Bismarck was continued yesterday in accordance with explicit orders from the Tours government. The proposals made by England have not yet come under consideration.

PARIS TO RECEIVE SUPPLIES. A telegram from Tours states that the Prancaise says that it has been agreed that Park shall receive supplies during the armistice.

General Burnside's Missian—Proposition to the French Authorities—Bismarck's Plan of Truce—No Revietualling of Paris—An Elec-tion; but Alaste and Lerraine Not to Vote— What Favre Domanded—Fruesian Refueal

LONDON, NOV. 5, 1870. I have already telegraphed to the Heratio a full account of the semi-official armistice which was proposed by the King of Prussia to the Prench government authorities through General Burnside and Paul S. Porbes. I am now enabled to add, from reliable sources of information, the following facts in

tinuation of the parrative, viz :continuation of the narrative, viz.:—
No cessation of hostilities was contemplated, except for a space of inty-eight hours, during which
time a complete armistice was to take place, so as
to enable the French parliamentary voting to go on
and the election returns to be made up. There was
no revictualling of the garrison of Paris contemplated or, to be allowed, Count Basmarck insisting
that the military situation should remain entirely
unchanged during the existence of this semi-armistice. In fact, the Position was pretty much in this

unchanged during the existence of this semi-armistice. In fact, the position was pretty much in this
way:—If the French could make a sortic during the
time and drive the Prussian army back they were at
liberty to do so; if the Prussians were able to draw
their investing lines still close r to the city or take
the place they enjoyed the same privilege of action.
Another and imperative condition which was set
forth was that the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine should not be permitted to yote. Count Bisaine should not be permitted to vote. Count Bismarck's argument was that the question of the ces-sion of these two pravinces to Germany constituted a preminent point of contreversy between the Pow-ers. If the Pressian authorities wished so to act they could really apply force and thus ensure the return of a delegation from both previnces favora-

ble to a territorial annexation. Prussia would not do se; but should a delegation favorable to annexation he elected she would be accused of having used undue means in order to secure such result. Then, again, if a delegation opposed to annexation to Prussia were returned the remainder of the population of France returned the remainder of the population of France would come to consider and believe that the country had no right the vote annexation in face of the ad-

Speaking of Aleace and Lorraine, Count Bien has always declared that in the plan of annel he intended only to apply the rule to Metz and Strasbourg and the German-speaking population of

the above named provinces.

M. Jules Pavre objected to both of the conditions submitted by Bismarch. M. Pavre insisted that the city of Paris sticuld be revictualled and Alsace and Lovraine represented in the French Legislative

On these disputed points, and in consequence of the differences of opinion to which their discussion gave rise, General Burnside's mission was rendered

nugatory and ceased.

M. The scale ages for the revictualling of Paris and the remainder of the besieged places of France.

I have if way best authority for stating to day that remier could Bismarck refuses positively to either grant the request or accede to it as a demand.

Count Bismarck proposes a twenty-five days. armistice, a return to the status in quo should the negotiations fail. This does not contemplate the revictualling of Paris. Total No.

## THE SITUATION AT TOURS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Reactionary Excitement-The Rural Di tricts Against as Armistice-Gambetta's Position-General Excitement-Roughald for the Orleans Princes-Reinforcements from the East. LONDON, NOV. 5, 1870.

A special HERALD telegram from Tours, dated on the 3d instant, in the evening, reports the situation which then existed at the seat of government in France in the following words:-

The correspondent says:-An uncomfortable condition of feeling prevails here on the part of the government in consequence of the recent act of the populace in firing on M. Gean, the Prefect, who had been sent from Tours on a mission to Marseilles.

CITIZEN OPPOSITION TO THE EXECUTIVE. Other evidences existing here go to show that Marseilles and Lyons are in a state of actual revolt

against the provisional government. At the same moment the news reports to hand from Paris indicate the existence of dissent and dissatisfaction with the action of the executive of the Tours dele-M. Gambetta is denounced for his own denuncia-

tion of the conduct of the army at Metz and also for his utterances of extreme radical declarations, which tend to render the plan of an armistice unpopular.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT. A numerous and very noisy or tumultuous deputation of the people waited on Gambetta yesterday and presented to him a series of resolutions against an armistice. The paper declared that the people were resolved to carry on the war with still increased vigor and to fight to the "bitter end."

Having received the deputation M. Gambetta appeared on the balcony in front of the house and delivered a speech to the people who had collected in the street. He approved of the resolutions which

had been just read to him. Public addresses of a character similar to this one have been received by Gambetta and the others from Laval, Alençon, Perigueux, Havre, Montbrisson, Nantes, Lapuy, Aibi, Poictiers, Rennes, Clermon

and Aurillac. It is believed that the acceptance of the armist in Paris will be denounced very strengly and decidedly by the country, where the people remain comparatively secure from the suffering and dan-

gers which exist in and threaten the captial.

Gambetta evinces an evident inclination and desire to make political capital from and with the

Two hundred Albanians have arrived here with the intention of tendering their services to the republic of France. Their picturesque costume and magnificent shining arms attract a very great

Five hundred France-tireurs hailing, strangely enough, from Montevideo, have also arrived. OBLEANISM. Bourbaki displays a strong Orleanist feeling. He

had communication with the exiled Princes during General Bourbaki resigned his command of the Army of the North in consequence of the use of in-suiting expressions towards him with regard to the surrender of Metz. He is expected here at Tours every day, but it is not yet known whether he will take his new command on the Loire or in the

ANOTHER OUTBERAK IN PARIS REPORTED. Vosges.

A telegram from Brussels dated to-day says it is M. Keratry has just arrived here from Brittany.

He gives the most encouraging account of affairs

#### THE AMERICAN EXODUS FROM PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Morning Muster and Rendy to Start-Organizing a Carriage Train-In the Streets at Daybreak-Melanchely Aspect-At the Fertifications-Who Were There-Out-The Pertifications and Siege Gans-To the Pressians and Papers Examined-Onward and the Incidents-In Versallies-Hungry and Travel Smised.

A special correspondence of the HERALD, dated at Versailles on the 27th of October, furnishes quite an interesting account of the departure of the body of American visitors in exedus from Paris, after their release through the exertions of Minuster

the Americans who were to leave Paris were out of bed and aircady dressed. Thirty carriages were hired for the service. They set out immediately and were taken to Charento

I, says the correspondent, made one of a party of four who purchased a carriage and a pair of good horses. They cost sixteen hundred francs. All who left by the American caravan were obliged either to purchase a horse and carriage or else to pay a large amount of cash for a hired conveyance to the railway station.

The drive through the city at such an hour, and under such circumstances, was truly a melancholy

A large crowd of hungry persons-crowds of them

indeed-were gathered already. They were looking for food-waiting for its distribution by the butchers. A fixed gloom pervaded their countenances. Then there was the sound of the ceaseless tramp

of the sentinels. All this contributed to impart a sense of the most depressing feeling to the Americans.

IN MOTION OUTWARD. At the hour of seven o'clock the carriages began to move through. A large escort of men of the National Garde lined the sidewalk and pavement as we

We were preceded by Messrs. Ward and Hoffman secretaries to the United States Legation in Paris, and journeyed over the draw-bridge, viewing again the superb fortifications of the city of Paris as

WHO WERE THERE. Among the party were Messrs. O'Sulitvan and wite, Harry Stone, Creamer and wife, of Detroit; Kidder, Helmick, Wells and Turnbull.

There were twenty Russians moving away also. Each one of the Americans had been furnished Minister Washburne with a laisser passer, and each was required to sign a document affirming that he or she was not carrying and promi to carry ent letters written or papers of any descrip-tion or kind.

The procession moved along the highway under the heavy guns of the fortifications. ek the road to Creteil.

The day set in very cold, with a biting wind.

The country outside of the barriers had been already cleared of every sort of estable matter; potatoes, grapes, beets and all kinds of fruit were gone. Here and there we observed a single apple

THE MILITARY SITUATION. For over an hour we encountered no French soldiers, though we were all the time preceded by an ambulance wagon, which appeared to act as the vanguard of our vehicles.

We passed under the guns of Fort Charenton and by the strong ramparts which extend in that direc

We reached Creteil at nine o'clock in the morn ing. Here we found ruin and devastation on every side. The population of the village was gone.

Passing the French outposts at half-past nine Determined to Fight It Out-The Prussians discovered by the Prussian outpost sentinels. were ten miles distant from the walls of Paris and less than three from the forts at the moment,

The Prussians challenged us and we replied. We are ordered by their officers to turn off into a side

We then passed along the banks of the river Marne, and soon came on a Prussiant barrier of blockade, which was thrown across the nighway. Looking over and above the obstruction we beh the spiked helmets of thousands of German soldiers

On the top of the barricade were two very wicked looking cannon peering at us through breaches or portholes.

BISMARCK'S WATCHFULNESS.

At half-past ten o'clock Count Papsfeldt, secretary to Count Bismarck, whose wife is an American met Mr. Ward, who had charge of our party, when a formal transfer of documents and papers was commenced for the purpose of scrutiny. Passports were given up and examined, and our names and places of address written down and registered.

After this duty had been properly accomplished we were furnished with a German "safe conduct"

This operation was, on the whole, tedions. It oc. cupled quite a considerable time. During its progress the members of our company descended from the carriages and cut down sticks from the trees, to be retained in commemoration of our eventful lour-

CERTIFIED. At the hour of half-past eleven in the forenoon we were permitted and commenced to move on through the Prussian siege lines.

Each carriage was guarded by German seldiers. TROOPS. The outposts of the investing army were all fur nished with small watchhouses for the shelter of the

During the next hour we passed through th soldiers' camps until we reached Boissy. Here we found the whole village filled, 5,000 or 5,000 Ger-

mans being on duty in and around it. REFRESHMENTS. We halted here for refreshments and obtained ome cheese and beer.

ADVANCE. Going beyond Boissy we were compelled to take a circultous route onward towards Versailles. A mile

from the town we reached a steep hill. Rain commenced to pour down in torrents here. When we were descending the little mountain one of our carriages. In which were some of the ladies. was injured by accident. This produced a general m, or many screams, from the remaindere the fair sex in company. We experienced a grand

After repairing damages we proceeded still on We next met 3,000 Bavarian troops from Tournon

marching for duty at the outposts. At the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon w crossed a solid and magnificent pentoon bridge at Villaneuf St. George, It was laid on twenty-four boats, each one twenty-six feet in length, firmly anchored. The slege guns pass over this. We reached Here it was that we first heard of the capitulation

We had then driven during nine hours, the whole caravan keeping in line during the time, with the exception of a moment, when two of the teams started on a runaway. We had frequent delays to

change escort and horses.

We suffered from hunger and fatigue, as it was

After a delay of one hour we proceeded to Ver-

very difficult to obtain any sort of food. . After having endured an eighteen hours' drive un-

being ready and willing to afford us every attention which it was within their power to bestow.

# BEFORE AND IN PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Fire from the Forts Kept Up-An Address to the People-Arage Resigns fils Position-Trochu Complimented-Energy of Picard-Misters to be Punished. Torres. Nov. 5, 1870.

Reports from Paris states that Jules Favre had reated that the government would not cede any erritory as the price of peace.

PEGGING AWAY.

There had been no fighting around Paris for the east three days. The fire from the French forts, lowever, was kept up to prevent the erection of russian batteries. In this the French gunners nave been very successful.

PROGLAMATION OF THE PARIS GOVERNMENT TO THE

PEOPLE. A telegram from Nantes, dated to-day, states that dvices from Paris have been received to-day by alloon. The members of the government there had issued a proclamation to the people saying:-You give us our orders; we have remained at the perhous post which the resolution of the 4th of September assigned us, and we still remain with the force coming from you. We realize the great duties which your confidence imposes. The first is the national defence, which must be our exclusive occupation. We will repress all criminal movements by a severe execution of the

Jules Favre had also issued a proclamation, saying:—The deliverance of the country is only possible by an ebedience to the military chiefs and a respect for the laws.

RESIGNATION OF MAYOR ARAGO. Etienne Arago, the Mayor of Paris, and his alds,

Floque and Brisson, have resigned.

TROCHU PELICITATED—HIS SPEECH. The National Guard in immense numbers had eligitated General Trochu on his escape from the noters and the personal bravery he exhibited at a trying time. The general made a short speech in reply, in which he said, "The republic alone can save us. If it is lost we shall all be lost,"

HOW PICARD SERVED PYAT AND BLANQUI. It was M. Picard, the Minister of Finance, who was most active in the liberation of his colleagues Paris on the 31st ult. When the troubles com menced he sent immediately to the Ministry of Finance and convoked the National Guard. The latter upon coming up surrounded Gustave Flourens and his men. M. Picard at once ordered trong guards to be stationed at the Bank, the Post Office, the official printing office, and the offices of the Ministers. Felix Pyat and Blanqui sent emissaries to the Finance Department demanding large sums to be paid immediately. M. Picard, with the Siles, and has them as prisoners now. He also keeps the orders for money, which are signed by Pyat and Blanqui, as proofs against them hereafter.

INGENT MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED WITH THE Hereafter the government will take the strongest measures against rioters. The persons thus far arrested for complicity in the disorders on that day are mainly those who have been the most violent against General Trochu. On the day after the riot M. Thiers was insulted in the street by a moo. It is reported that Bianqui, Flourens and most of their active assistants were subsequently arrested and imprisoned in the cellar of the Hotel de Ville The people were demanding that they be shot as traiters. It is further reported that they will be tried by law directly after the election .

THE COMMANDER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, Advices from Paris announces that Clement rhomas has been appointed to the command of the

# MILITARY AND OTHER RE-

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PORTS.

Brighting-Affairs at Marseilles, Bazzine Denies Gambetta's Statements.

TOURS, Nov. 5, 1870. No important military movements have been made in this direction for the past day or two beyoud the evident concentration of the Prussians at Orleans and the general preparations to attack

FIGHT TO THE LAST.

Advices from the various depratments lately invaded by the Prussians still show the existence of s determined spirit of resistance on the part of the inhabitants of all classes. The heavy requisitions made on the people have intensified this feeling of hatred. At Rheims, Epernay, Chalons, Menchould and many other places conflicts occur almost every day between the citizens and the Prussians in search of provisions.

MOVING TOWARDS LE CREUZOT. A despatch from Chagny, dated on Thursday, says the Prussians in Dijon have occupied the barracks and have ordered eighty thousand rations for expected reinforcements. General Michel had arrived there. The Prussians seem to avoid Chagny, and

are going towards Le Creuzet. GARIBALDI TO SUSPEND OPERATIONS DURING THE ARMISTICE. It is believed that in consequence of the armistice the Army of the Loire (f), under General Garibaldi, will suspend operations for the time. The Germans in front of that army are now marching from

Dijon to Chagny, threatening Lyons and Bourges. THE SITUATION AT MARSEILLES. Later advices from Marseilles have been received. the revolutionary excitement was abating. General Cluseret had assumed command of the Nationa Guard there, notwithstanding the strong opposition he met. It was generally thought that the election to be held on Sunday next for the choice of a gene ral would result in the displacement of General

M. Esquiros has been chosen President of the Com mittee of the Defence of the Rhine.

BAZAINE GIVES GAMBETTA THE LIE The Nord, of this city, to-day publishes a letter from Marshal Bazaine, giving the he to M. Gambetta's charges and insinuations in his proclama tien to the French army. The Marshal indignantly denies any treachery or treason or bargain with the Bonapartists. He reviews the causes and facts which made the surrender inevitable after an un paralleled siege and unlimited suffering.

EXPLOSION OF CARTRIDGES AT CHEREOURG. A telegram from Cherbourg, dated to-day, states that an explosion occurred there yesterday by the careiess handling of a lot of cartridges. No person was killed outright, but twenty-six were more or less injured. OPERATIONS ON THE SWISS BORDER,

The investment of Belfort is confirmed. The French have been driven back beyond Montbelliard. The sugitives are pouring over the border into Switzerland.

## TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE SITUATION IN GENERAL

Further Particulars About the Fall of Metz-Mr. George McCarthy, a young man engaged on The Count de Chambord in France-What Mazzini Thinks of Garibaldi-Paris Sustaining the Government—Movements of Eugenic—The French Lean—Miscell—geous Items.

London, Nov. 5, 1870.

In the various engagements which occurred from Leaving the Central railroad slip, at the foot of Liberty street, in this city, but missed his tooting and tumbled into the water. After struggling for some time he was rescued by officer Davis, of the Twenty-security precinct, who had heard the alarm given.

Mr. McCarthy was almost exhausted when he was drawn out.

der such circumstances, and being wet, weary and hungry, the Americans from Paris entered the city french troops have displayed increasing valor and of Versailles. good discipline. Prussian losses from that date 2,819 men, among killed, wounded and prisoners,

> WHAT WAS TAKEN AT METZ. A despatch from Berlin says that the general com manding at Metz makes the following report:-By the capitulation of Marshal Bazaine 53 eagles, 541 field guns, munition for more than 85 batteries, 800 siege guns, 65 mitrailleuses, 300,000 rifles and sabres, 2,000 military carriages, a powder factory,

&c., fell into the hands of the Prussians. LEARNING OF THE FALL OF METZ.

The Paris Journal Officiel of the 31st ult. contains the following:- "The officers of the government have just learned the sad news of the surrender of Metz. Marshal Bazaine and his army were forced to surrender after heroic efforts, which were stopped only by famine and want of ammunition. France is painfully affected, but her courage is intact. Grateful to her soldiers and citizens who are resisting the enemy so gallantly, Paris will prove worth, and will desire to avenge them."

AN OPINION OF GARIBALDI. A Nice correspondent proceeded via Genoa, Mont Cenis, Dijon and Dole to Armanges, and found there Colonel Carigio, Garibaidi's son-in-law; Baeso, his tried companion, and Castellogi, just released from a Papal prison, in a little inner room. Garibaidi's face was radiant; his welcome was cordial. He was taking a meal composed of brown bread, nuts, apples and wine. He asked anxiously who was coming. He said to fight for one's country is a case of duty, and to leave his country to fight for republican principles purely and simply one of con-science. I doubt the ability of Garibaldi to accomplish much; the jealousy of the French officers in the vicinity is such that rather than be saved by Garibald; they prefer not to be saved at all. The have given him the command of an army to be formed in the enemy's country. He has scarcely any arms-500 picked Italians have seven Chassepots and twenty-nine rounds.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD The Count de Chambord is reperted to have arrived in France incognito, and is now near the

Rhenish frontier.

A correspondent writing from Garibaidi's headquarters at Dole on the 30th ult., says:-On my way hither I saw Mazzini at Leghorn. He was as reso lute as ever, but has grown very white and worn. He could not bear to speak Rome. He said:—I am rejoiced Italians offer their services and lives for the republican principles in France, Could they have thought they might have saved Italy and kelped France more efficiently. An Italian republi was possible three months ago. Garibaldi could me if he did not choose to work with me when I was in prison. Should the war last, should France triumph, Garibaldi will be remembered JEALOUS OF AMBRICANS.

There is increasing bitterness here at the slight of Count Bismarck, as shown in his firm language to the English, as contrasted with his courtesy to the Americans and Russians. VOTE OF PARIS SUSTAINING THE GOVERNMENT-THE

CITY TRANQUIL.

The election in Paris on the question of sustain-

ing the powers of the government of national defence has resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the government. The returns of the city are nearly complete. With the exception of three ar-rendissements the result is as follows in round num-

Vent 442,000 Perfect tranquillity exists in Paris according to the latest despatches. There have been no military

nevements whatever since Sunday.

A telegram from Brussels, dated to-day, reports that the Empress Eugénie passed through this city on Thursday, incognito, on her way back to Chiselhurst. She was with the Emperor only one day. SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FRENCH LOAK.
It is said the French subscriptions to the loan conracted in England amount to ninety-four millions of

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE EN ROUTE POR CHISCLHURST.

Owing to the siege the citizens of Paris were unable The inhabitants of the Department of oise are withhelding supplies from the French army, prefer-

francs. The books were closed on the 29th ult.

ring to sell them for cash to the Prus A CORRECTION The statements made by the London Standard yesterday, relative to the arrest of the members of the provisional government are corrected by that

journal this morning. The circumstance occurred

SEVERAL WAR NOTES. There was much firing yesterday around St. Cloud. righting continues around the fortifications. Vessels are now leaving Ireland with biscuits and

The mobilization of the entire French male population between the ages of twenty and forty has been ordered. The French General, Coffinieres, who had a command at Metz, has arrived at Hamburg.

#### It is now stated that Elba has not been designated as the place of residence for Napoleon. CLEMENT THOMAS.

Commander of the Paris National Guard. A cable telegram announces that M. Clement Themas has been appointed Commander of the National Guards of Paris. He was bern at Libourne, in 1812, received a good education at Paris, and on leaving college entered the military service as a volunteer, attaining to the rank of quartermaster in the Ninth cuirassiers. For taking part in the Lune. ville conspiracy of 1835 he was tried during the month of April of the same year and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. With w Guinard and several others, however, he succeeded in escaping from St. Pelagie prison and taking refuge in England. Here he remained until the proclamation of the amnesty, when he returned to France and engaged in journalism, being attached to the editorial staff of the National newspaper. After the revolution of February, 1848, he obtained a government office in the department of Gironde, where he was elected a representative to the Constituent Assembly. Returning to Paris in the interval he was chosen the Colonel of the second legion of the National Guard, and for his conduct during the affair of May 15 was promoted to the rank of General, and appointed Commander in Chief of the National Guards of the capital, in place of M. de Courtals. Soon after, however, his speech in the Assembly on the subject of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, which he designated a bauble of vanity, brought him into disfavor, and he was farced to relimquish his command to General Changarnier. He remained in the Constituent Assembly, voting with the moderate democrats, until the election of the loth of December, when he went over to the opposition. He was a candidate for re-election, but was beaten, and has since remained out of office, through ever an active opponent of Napoleon. fuge in England. Here he remained until the pro

## COOPER INSTITUTE FREE LECTURES.

The laterest excited by the lecture of Thomas Hughes upon the relations of capital and labor has nduced the Trustees of the Cooper Union to invite Mr. A. J. Mundella, M. P., who succeeded Mr. Roebuck as member from Sheffield, to deliver a lecture, giving an account of the working of the recent British legislation in reference to the strikes, arbitration, popular education and the competitive system in the civil service. Mr. Mundella has accepted the invitation, and the lecture will be delivered in the great hall of the Cooper Institute on Monday, the 14th inst. The lecture will the free, but as the greatest desire exists, especially among the workingmen, fer whom in England Mr. Mundella has done so much, admission will be by ticket only, of the distribution of which null notice will appear hereafter. There are still vacancies in the free night classes of science and art. Mr. A. J. Mundella, M. P., who succeeded Mr. Roe-

## A JOURNALIST NEARLY DROWNED.

the Newark press, had a narrow escape of m drown-ing on Friday night. He jumped after the lerry boat

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

The Wreck of the Steamer Varuna.

FORTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST.

Horrible Fate of the Passengers.

Thirty-Six Persons Drowned in Their Staterooms.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE SURVIVORS

Sixty Hours in a Storm at Sea in an Open Boat.

Thrilling Account of the Disaster.

SAVANNAH, NOV. 5, 1870. On the 20th of October, at ten P. M., the steamship Varuna foundered in the Gulf Stream, thirty miles from Jupiter Inlet, on the Fiorida coast, during one latitude. The steamer was thrown on her beam ends and went down, only allowing time for two lifeboats to put off. One of these, containing Captain Spencer, the engineers and firemen, ten in all, was carried down with the vessel, while the other one, containing seven of the crew, was finally beached on Jupiter Inlet, two of the men, Samuel McCormack, fireman, and James Flynn, seaman, losing their lives in the breakers. The remaining five, W. Kirtland, second mate; Wm. Wallace, naster; Thomas Giennon, James Burns and George Watson, seamen, arrived here to-day on the Nick King, from Florida, and left for New York on

the Magnolia. Wallace's account says:—
We left New York on Saturday night at seven o'clock, and had fine weather up to the morning of October 20, when a wind sprung up from the south. At noon there was a moderate gale. As the sun went down it was blowing a perfect huricane. All went well until eight o'clock, when the wind shifted suddenly to the southwist, when the ship became unmanageable, and, having a list to port, the sea commenced rushing on board on the lee side of the snip, staving in bulwarks and the cabin door. We tried to get her off before the wind and put on all the steam we could, but it was no use. I was at the wheel and we brought her up to the wind again and tried to fix the cabin door, but the sea was rushing on board to such a degree that the men could not work. We then twisted her jib to pay her head off, but it was blown into ribbons, as though it had been snugly furled. By this time the sea had stove in the engine house and was rushing down into the fire and engine room at a rate of many tons per minute and, the ship listing over more, she was fast filling. I inshed the wheel after I felt the engines stop and went aft to get some water—I was very thirsty—and them nanaged to get on the hurricane deck, when I found the two ice boats were gone from the ship and the men were getting the other boats ready. I was still so thirsty that I came back to the Captain's room and got a drink there, and opened the weather cabin door to see how the passengers were behaving, but did not seg a soul, as they were all in their staterooms, unable to come out on account of the sulp's lying on her beam ends. I then came on the hurricane deck and got into the after boat, with six others then in. It

was lying on the deck, waiting for the ship to go down, she then being nearly on her beam ends. The captain, mate and engineers, ten in all, were in the boat, and in less than five minutes the boats were affoat, but in such a heavy sea as that I was afraid we would get foul of the ship's rigging. While the vessel was sinking the other boat hailed and asked us if we were all right, and after this the with the ship. The boats were Ingersoil's metailic lifeboats, and I think the captain's boat got clear and came up again, as a boat bottom

metallic lifeboats, and I think the captain's boat got clear and came up again, as a boat bottom up was seen two hours after, but no person was in it. After the sinp's masthead was out of sight we thought ourselves all right, as the ship was clear of us; but we counted without a host, for a heavy sea capsized the boat, but all managed after great exertions to right her and get in again.

The ship went down at two P. M., and as midnight the weather moderated and was still. We baised the boat out, after remaining in her full of water throughout the night, using for that purpose the rudder and shoes on board, our nats and everything else having been lost. We then went with the sea, which was heavy to the northeast. At ten o'clock we got on the Bahama banks, and so intended to steer south for Abacos. About three o'clock we saw a sitp and pulsed for her, but darkness setting in we did not catch her. We began to feel pretty thirsty by this time, out still had hopes for the morrow; so we let the boat drift and went to sleep. Next morning the wind was springing up from northeast when we saw a brig at anchor on the banks and pulsed for her, but the wind increased so that we could not reach her. We then squared away for the Flernad coast, with an oar for a mast and two shirts and a piliow-case for a sail. We made Jupiter lighthouse about eight. At haif-past ten on the 20th were near the beach, and took down sail and put our shirts on our hacks and then yore about eight. At haif-past ten on the 20th were near the beach, and took down sail and put our shirts on our hacks and then yore and the prepared to beach ner. The first breaker was passed, which did no harm. The next breaker which struck us was a most dreadful one, and swept Mc-Cormick and Flinn off the boat. The poor inclows could not reach it again, being so much exhausted. The remaining five clamdered into the boat again, and the breakers in our did not sailer being sixty hours without food or water.

The hardships encountered by the five men were terrible, and ton

apprehension and uneasiness seems to have existed among the passengers, according to the statement of the survivors; for one or two days previous to the disaster, while during the tumuit of the hurricane, when it was at its fercest, their demeanor was the extreme of fear and terror, and many were painfully apprehensive of their coming fate.

This is one of the most terrible disasters that has occurred on the Atlantic coast since the loss of the Evening Star, though the fury of the nurricane in this instance is said never to have been surpassed by any ever witnessed in this instance of the Gulf Stream. Captain Sponcer was injured while standing on the deck just before the steamer went down.

## MARTINIQUE.

The Suspension of the National Bank Probe PORT DE FRANCE, Oct. 14, 1870.

Great apprehensions exist that the National Bank will be forced to suspend payment, on account of the large drafts lately drawn on Paris being returned unpaid, by which the bank is compelled to pay them in gold, and it is believed that within a onth the doors will have to be closed, or payments made in paper. It is proposed that exchequer bills to the amount of 1,500,000 francs shall be emitted, of one, two anothree francs each, to be used in maintaining and assisting the solvener of the bank. Commerce, so far as the late troubles are concerned, has recovered from the shock, and business goes on satisfactorily. The merchants have full confidence in the government being able to quell any disturbances should the emergency arise.